

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

COMPUTER SYSTEM AND IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD

THEREFOR

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0001] This application makes reference to, incorporates the same herein, and claims all benefits accruing under 35 U.S.C. §119 from an application for *COMPUTER AND IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD THEREOF* earlier filed in the Korean Industrial Property Office on 18 November 2000 and there duly assigned Serial No. 2000-68761.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a computer system and an image processing method therefor, and more particularly to a computer system and an image processing method that can reduce electromagnetic interference (EMI) introduced into a liquid crystal display (LCD) using a spread spectrum.

Description of the Background Art

[0003] In a computer system, a cathode-ray tube (CRT) monitor or an LCD monitor is used. The CRT monitor is usually used in a desktop computer, and the LCD monitor is usually used in a

1 notebook computer.

2 **[0004]** Generally, in order to display an image signal using the CRT monitor, a graphic chipset
3 is used. The graphic chipset transmits the signal to the CRT monitor using an RGB (red, green, and
4 blue) interface, and for this, it converts a digital signal from a CPU (central processing unit) and
5 memory into an analog signal that can be outputted to the monitor.

6 **[0005]** The LCD monitor receives converted data and clock signal using a graphic chipset and an
7 LCD transmitter. The LCD and the LCD transmitter are connected together through a connector and
8 a cable harness. Here, the LCD transmitter converts a data bus having RGB components into a low
9 voltage differential signaling (LVDS) interface so that the image signal from the graphic chipset is
10 transmitted to the LCD through copper lines at a high speed. The LCD transmitter and the graphic
11 chipset are connected through about forty lines including thirty-six data lines and four clock signal
12 lines to transmit the data and clock signal. Here, only one line between the two pairs of clock signal
13 lines is for transmitting the clock signal, and the three remaining clock signal lines relate to the
14 transmission of the clock signal.

15 **[0006]** Meanwhile, since the LCD transmitter and the LCD transfer the data using the LVDS
16 interface, the data and the clock signal are transmitted and received along with signals having
17 opposite phases to the data and the clock signal, respectively. Thus, the number of data and clock
18 signal lines between the LCD transmitter and the LCD is half the number of lines between the LCD
19 transmitter and the graphic chipset, *i.e.*, about twenty. In case of a two-channel type, two pairs of
20 clock signal lines are provided.

21 **[0007]** In using the LCD monitor as described above, the EMI greatly affects the image quality

1 due to the characteristic of the LCD in comparison to the CRT monitor. Accordingly, filters for EMI
2 reduction are installed on the data lines and the clock signal lines between the graphic chipset and
3 the LCD transmitter and between the LCD transmitter and the LCD. As the EMI-reduction filter,
4 an RC (resistance-capacitance) filter has a bead or resistor and a capacitor connected in parallel.
5 Since the RC filters are selectively installed on the respective data lines and clock signal lines in
6 accordance with the size of the EMI, RC filters at maximum can be installed.

7 **[0008]** In case that the RC filters are used on the respective data lines and clock signal lines,
8 however, installation of the RC filters requires relatively a large space, and is complicated. Also,
in case of the LVDS interface between the LCD transmitter and the LCD, the respective data lines
and clock signal lines should be arranged at predetermined intervals to match the LVDS standard.
This requires a large used area, and causes the circuit design in a limited space to become difficult.

9 **[0009]** Exemplars of the art are Korean Patent No. 1998-076463 issued to Oh, for *LCD Module*
10 *and System Using a Low Voltage Differential Signaling Device*, Japanese Patent No. 11-24035
11 issued to Imashiro, for *Liquid Crystal Display Device*, Japanese Patent No. 11-313114 issued to
12 Igarashi, for *Signal Transfer Device*, US Patent No. 5,631,920 issued to Hardin, for *Spread Spectrum*
13 *Clock Generator*, US Patent No. 5,659,339 issued to Rindal et al., for *Method and Apparatus for*
14 *Reducing Electromagnetic Interference Radiated by Flat Panel Display Systems*, US Patent No.
15 5,943,382 issued to Li et al., for *Dual-Loop Spread-Spectrum Clock Generator with Master PLL and*
16 *Slave Voltage-Modulation-Locked Loop*, and US Patent No. 5,986,641 issued to Shimamoto, for
17 *Display Signal Interface System Between Display Controller and Display Apparatus*.
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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] It is therefore an object to provide a computer system and an image processing method that can reduce the EMI introduced into the LCD with a simple construction.

[0011] It is another object to provide a simple construction to reduce the electromagnetic interference introduced into the liquid crystal display.

[0012] It is yet another object to reduce the space for constructing the liquid crystal display interface and also reduce the electromagnetic interference affecting the liquid crystal display.

[0013] It is still yet another object to reduce elements in an image processing unit that can also reduce the electromagnetic interference affecting the liquid crystal display.

[0014] In accordance with the present invention, to accomplish the above and other objects there is provided a computer system having an LCD for displaying an image signal processed according to a command signal from a CPU, and a clock generator for generating a clock signal for transmitting the command signal, the computer system including a graphic processing unit for converting the image signal provided from at least one of the CPU and a memory into a signal that can be displayed on a screen, and a spread spectrum unit, provided between the graphic processing unit and the LCD, for modulating a frequency of the clock signal from the clock generator within a predetermined frequency range.

[0015] It is preferable that the computer system further includes an LCD transmitter for transmitting the image signal to the LCD, and the spread spectrum unit is arranged between the graphic processing unit and the LCD transmitter, and is installed on a clock signal line for transmitting the clock signal.

1 **[0016]** In the present invention, the spread spectrum unit can modulate the frequency of the clock
2 signal by linearly increasing or decreasing the frequency of the clock signal. The spread spectrum
3 unit may be integrally formed with either of the graphic processing unit and the LCD transmitter.

4 **[0017]** In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an image processing method
5 for a computer system having an LCD for displaying an image signal processed according to a
6 command signal from a CPU, and a clock generator for generating a clock signal for transmitting
7 the command signal, the method including the steps of converting the image signal provided from
8 at least either of the CPU and a memory into a signal that can be displayed on a screen, and
9 modulating a frequency of the clock signal of the digitized image signal within a predetermined
10 frequency range.

11 **[0018]** It is preferable that the frequency modulating step linearly modulates the frequency of the
12 clock signal within the predetermined frequency range.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

13 **[0019]** A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages
14 thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following
15 detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like
16 reference symbols indicate the same or similar components, wherein:
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18 **[0020]** FIGs. 1a and 1b are a block diagrams illustrating the construction of the computer system
19 according to the present invention;

20 **[0021]** FIG. 2a is a block diagram illustrating the partial construction of an embodiment of the

1 computer system according to the present invention;

2 [0022] FIG. 2b is a block diagram illustrating the partial construction of another embodiment of
3 the computer system according to the present invention;

4 [0023] FIG. 3a is a graph illustrating an EMI produced on the CPU side that does not incorporate
5 the spread spectrum unit;

6 [0024] FIG. 3b is a graph illustrating an EMI produced on the CPU side that incorporates the
7 spread spectrum unit; and

8 [0025] FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating the partial construction of an earlier computer
9 system.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

11 [0026] Turning now to the drawings, as shown in FIG. 4, the LCD monitor receives converted
12 data and clock signal using a graphic chipset 60 and an LCD transmitter 65. The LCD 70 and the
13 LCD transmitter 65 are connected together through a connector 67 and a cable harness 68. Here, the
14 LCD transmitter 65 converts a data bus having RGB components into a low voltage differential
15 signaling (LVDS) interface so that the image signal from the graphic chipset 60 is transmitted to the
16 LCD 70 through copper lines at a high speed. The LCD transmitter 65 and the graphic chipset 60
17 are connected through about forty lines including thirty-six data lines and four clock signal lines to
18 transmit the data and clock signal. Here, only one between the two pairs of clock signal lines is for
19 transmitting the clock signal, and the three remaining clock signal lines relate to the transmission
20 of the clock signal.

[0027] Meanwhile, since the LCD transmitter 65 and the LCD 70 transfer the data using the LVDS interface, the data and the clock signal are transmitted and received along with signals having opposite phases to the data and the clock signal lines, respectively. Thus, the number of data and clock signal lines between the LCD transmitter 65 and the LCD 70 is half the number of lines between the LCD transmitter 65 and the graphic chipset 60, *i.e.*, about twenty. In case of a two-channel type, two pairs of clock signal lines are provided.

[0028] In using the LCD monitor 70 as described above, the EMI greatly affects the image quality due to the characteristic of the LCD 70 in comparison to the CRT monitor. Accordingly, filters for EMI reduction are installed on the data lines and the clock signal lines between the graphic chipset 60 and the LCD transmitter 65 and between the LCD transmitter 65 and the LCD 70. The EMI-reduction filter can be an RC filter 75 having a bead or resistor R1 and a capacitor C1 connected in parallel. Since the RC filters 75 are selectively installed on the respective data lines and clock signal lines in accordance with the size of the EMI, sixty RC filters 75 at maximum can be installed.

[0029] In case that the RC filters 75 are used on the respective data lines and clock signal lines, however, installation of the RC filters 75 requires relatively a large space, and is complicated. Also, in case of the LVDS interface between the LCD transmitter 65 and the LCD 70, the respective data lines and clock signal lines should be arranged at predetermined intervals to match the LVDS standard. This requires a large used area, and causes the circuit design in a limited space to become difficult.

[0030] As shown in FIG. 1a and 1b, the computer system according to the present invention includes a CPU 1 for processing a command signal from the outside, a power supply unit 7 for

1 supplying a power to respective components, a clock generator 3 for generating a clock signal for
2 transmitting the command signal to the respective components, a memory 5, and a graphic memory
3 control hub 4 for interconnecting the components such as the CPU 1, memory 5, hard disk, *etc.*, in
4 accordance with the command signal. The computer system also includes an LCD 20, a graphic
5 chipset 10 that is a graphic processing unit for converting the image signal from the memory 5 and
6 the CPU 1 into a signal that can be outputted to the LCD 20, and an LCD transmitter 15 converting
7 an interface so as to transmit the image signal from the graphic chipset 10 to the LCD 20 through
8 copper lines at a high speed. Meanwhile, since a CRT port 8 is connected to the graphic chipset 10,
it is also possible to support a CRT monitor 12.

[0031] Here, the LCD 20, graphic chipset 10, and LCD transmitter 15 constitute an LCD interface
circuit 30. As shown in FIG. 2a, the LCD 20 and the LCD transmitter 15 are connected together
through a connector 17 and a cable harness 18.

[0032] In the LCD interface circuit 30 as described above, a data bus having RGB (red, green, and
blue) components and an LVDS interface 26 and 32 are used. Specifically, the data bus having the
RGB components 26 is used between the graphic chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter 15, and the
LVDS interface 32 is used between the LCD transmitter 15 and the LCD 20. The LCD transmitter
15 converts the data bus having the RGB components 26 into the LVDS interface 32. The LVDS
interface 32 includes a LVDS transmitter 32a transmitting the signals from the LCD transmitter 15
to the LVDS receiver 32b through data lines 28a and clock signal lines 28b. The signals from the
LVDS receiver 32b is forwarded to the LCD 20. Thus, in case of using two channels, about forty
data lines 26a and clock signal lines 26b for transmitting the data are used between the graphic

chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter 15 that use the data bus having the RGB components 26, and about twenty data lines 28a and clock signal lines 28b are used between the LCD transmitter 15 and the LCD 20 that use the LVDS interface 32. Here, a single clock signal line is arranged between the graphic chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter 15, and two pairs of clock signal lines are arranged between the LCD transmitter 15 and the LCD 20.

[0033] Meanwhile, in the LCD interface circuit 30 there is installed a spread spectrum unit 25 for removing the EMI introduced onto the clock signal lines 26b between the graphic chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter 15.

[0034] The spread spectrum unit 25 serves to modulate the frequency band (*i.e.*, spectrum) of a specified signal using a method of widening the frequency band of the digital data of the specified frequency or moving the center frequency thereof. The frequency modulating method is classified into a center modulation type and a down modulation type. The center modulation type modulates the frequency within the same upper and lower frequency range centering around a reference frequency, and the frequency modulation is performed by linearly increasing or decreasing the frequency within the range of approximately $\pm 0.05\% \sim \pm 0.025\%$, centering around the reference frequency. Accordingly, the mean frequency after the modulation is the same as that before the spread of the center frequency, and the transmission speed of the frequency does not become slow. As a result, in case of using the spread spectrum unit 25, the modulation is performed so that the energy of the reference frequency is spread, and thus the peak in the specified frequency can be prevented. Meanwhile, the down modulation type modulates the frequency by reducing the start

1 frequency, so that the maximum frequency becomes identical to the reference frequency before the
2 modulation. According to the down modulation type (method), the speed (frequency) of the CPU
3 clock signal does not exceed the maximum frequency or the reference frequency before the
4 modulation, but the whole clock speed and reference processing speed are reduced.

5 **[0035]** The spread spectrum unit 25 as described above may be installed on every clock signal line
6 26b between the graphic chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter 15 in accordance with the size of the
7 EMI. The spread spectrum unit 25 may be installed on the clock signal line 28b between the LCD
8 20 and the LCD transmitter 15, as seen in FIG. 2b but it is preferable that the spread spectrum unit
25 is installed on the clock signal line 26b between the graphic chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter
15 as seen in FIG. 2a.

9 **[0036]** Meanwhile, FIG. 3a is a graph illustrating an EMI produced on the CPU side that does not
10 incorporate the spread spectrum unit. As shown in FIG. 3a, peaks are formed in the specified
11 frequencies indicated as arrows, and this causes the EMI value to exceed the EMI limit line 40
12 indicated as a solid line. However, in the case that the spread spectrum unit is installed in the CPU,
13 it linearly increases or decreases the frequency of the clock signal within the predetermined range,
14 and thus, as shown in FIG. 3b, the frequency modulation is performed in the specified frequency
15 indicated as an arrow, making the EMI value not exceed the EMI limit line 40.

16 **[0037]** Also, it can be expected that the same effect is obtained in the case that the spread
17 spectrum unit 25 is installed in the LCD interface circuit.

18 **[0038]** As described above, according to the present invention, the EMI introduced into the LCD
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1 20 is removed by installing only one spread spectrum unit 25 on the clock signal line 26b between
2 the graphic chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter 15. Thus, the EMI introduced into the LCD 20 can
3 be removed with a simple construction, and the space for constructing the LCD interface circuit can
4 be reduced. Also, since only one spread spectrum unit 25 is used, the manufacturing cost is reduced
5 with the manufacturing process and after-sales service becomes simplified.

6 **[0039]** Meanwhile, in the above described embodiment, the spread spectrum unit 25 is installed
7 on the clock signal line between the graphic chipset 10 and the LCD transmitter 15, the spread
8 spectrum unit 25 may be integrally formed into one chip with the graphic chipset 10 or the LCD
transmitter 15.

9 **[0040]** As described above, the present invention can reduce the EMI introduced into the LCD
10 with a simple construction.

11 **[0041]** Although the preferred embodiment of the present invention has been disclosed for
12 illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and
13 substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed
14 in the accompanying claims.
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